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# e Evening St

No. 13,086.

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1895-TWELVE PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

# BUSINESS MEN

Thousands Welcome the Passengers of the Gascogne.

MRS. M'LANAHAN TELLS OF THE TRIP

Triumphal Progress of the Vessel Up the Bay.

MANY EXPERIENCES RELATED

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, February 12.-George W. McLanahan of Washington, D. C., was the fifth man in the happy procession that walked down the gang plank this morning from La Gascogne, which was sighted off from La Gascogne, which was sighted off Fire Island yesterday afternoon, eight days overdue, and which anchored last right off Sandy Hook.

But as fast as the young men reached the rail they were pulled over it, and for a time it looked as if it was they and not the ship's people who had just arrived from the 4th of March. In two of these states, right off Sandy Hook.

Among the thousands who had gathered to laugh and weep and feel gay over the arrival of the long-delayed French liner was Mr. McLanahan's son, a Yale student, and a group of friends, and amid the general cheering they sent up the Yale cry,

The tears streamed from their eyes and from the eyes of those they welcomed. Mr. and Mrs. McLanahan and Miss McLanahan were met by a score of friends.

Mr. McLanahan sald to a correspondent of The Star that his wife could better tell the story of their trip than he, and when the first greetings were over she did so. She related in a graphic way her story. At times, when speaking of their anxiety, the tears filled her eyes.

"The weather was pleasant," she said, "when we left Havre on January 26, and during the first two days of the voyage there was nothing of any particular note. On the third day out, about 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when many of the passengers were on the deck, the accident came. All ask one. we knew about it was a series of six or seven sharp shocks. There was no panic or anything like it. The officers of the vessengers simply showed curiosity rather than alarm. There was some hurying about noticeable, and a ringing of signal bells, but that was all. The passengers got to work to repair the damage.

"They succeeded in fixing the break so vessel could go on, and we did so for a time, but after some days then came the second shock, and the vessel was again disabled, so that we could not proceed. Then came the terrible cyclone. For more than forty hours we lay in the trough of the sea, unable to go on and fearful that the ship might founder. During this time there was no suffering, save from seasickness and the discomfort of being pitched

## Conduct of the Officers.

"The officers behaved in a way that cannot be too highly praised. For two days and nights some of the men did not sleep a wink, but were constantly at work trying to repair the damage and devoting their attention to the handling of the

"We did not dare to think of the anxlety of our friends," said Mrs. McLanahan. "When we did think of that we could not endure it. It was the only real cause of suffering. There was on board a Polish to the Elbe to the passengers of the Gassuffering. There was on board a Polish cogne, who, forgetting altogether the danlady who had been a pupil of Paderewski, and during the monotonous days she played us. We drifted far out of the course of ships, and for days saw nothing but water. Two days ago we saw in the distance an abandoned American ship. The United States flag was hanging from her mast. Later we saw this hulk again in tow of another vessel.

"The scene in our ship during the cyclone was distressing, although no serious re-sults have followed. Our trunks in the state rooms flew about like feathers. The waves were at times sixty feet high and the Gascogne pitched about like a cork, but she stood it all in good shape. 'The captain did everything possible for our comfort. We had all the food we

wanted and one had only to ask for a special dish and it was prepared for us. We read all the books we had and did our best to keep good natured and cheerful. The storm was gone by last Thursday and the heavy machinery was mended again so that we could proceed slowly. Two days ago we saw another vessel far in the distance. The feeling of relief that this gave us cannot be described. During all the long voyage every one showed the greatest confidence in Capt. Bandelon, and I feel like thanking him for all his kind-

Mr. McLanahan received many telegrams his arrival. He said that the evidences of sympathy touched him more deeply than | tions,

he could express. He spoke of messages from Mr. Norris and asked that his thanksgiving and appreciation of them be expressed in The

Mr. and Mrs. McLanahan will remain at the St. James Hotel here for a few days.

## BOARDING THE GASCOGNE. Scenes of Excitement When the Re-

porters Reached the Vessel. NEW YORK, February 12.-Following is an account of the boarding of La Gas-

cogne and the scenes on board: The Associated Press tug was well outside the lightship when the red lights were sighted, and she headed for them. A whole fleet of tugs, including the Evarts and the Pulver, which were hired by the French line to assist the injured monster, trailed

As the fleet approached the big ship gave a blast of her whistle, and the tugs responded with shricks that plain as words bid a welcome. Through the glasses men bid a welcome. Through the glasses men

and women could be seen running up and the decks, waving things in their hands and apparently beside themselves ble of voices and shouts and screams, and the people on the ship crowded the rail.

Cheer after cheer went up from the people on the fleet of tugs, and were responded to by those on the ship. Above the din a steniorian voice from the tug roared:

"Abourd La Gascegne. What was the matter?" and a chorus of voices responded: "A piston broke, Hurrah! Hurrah! ifur-h! We're here, Hurrah!"

Then there was more cheering. The tug ran alongside and the reporters climbed W. Mix, a representative of the Thomson-up on the cabin roof and were almost on a Houston Electric Company, who was a line with the deck of the liner, with the first cabin passenger on the Gascogne, told dashing over them and wetting

A disconnected story of the accidents and the trip was obtained from those on the ship. Everybody was anxlous to talk. A dozen had the ship's log all ready to throw twenty-four hours we went 440 miles to

of them were captured. Every other minute the conversation between the two boats day we sailed 407 miles

was broken by cheers.

The people on the liner would dash away from the rail and jump up and down and

hug each other, and then rush back and AGAIN AT HER PIER lemand news.
"Have you seen this man or that wom-

> "Did you think we were lost?"
> "Hurrah! Hurrah!" "What did the papers say about us?" "Hurrah!" "Yes, the piston broke. We drifted eight-

"Awful weather."
"Did not see a ship until yesterday. Saw schooner in tow of a steamer." There was not much use trying to get things connectedly from the crowd. The tug clung close to the side until the pilot

gave the word for the big ship to anchor.

It was an heur and a quarter after she had been sighted, and all that hour and a quarter were spent in congratulations and in asking questions, the passengers doing the most of that. The officers avoided the rail after they gave the first bit of infor-

The moment the signal to stop the ship's ngine, a ladder was run up from the tug beat, and while she was still traveling three or four knots three nimble young men lambered up it like monkeys.

There were wild shouts from the agent's boat, which had a position in the rear: "Aboard, La Gascogne! Don't you dare let any one aboard that boat! Hey, Gascome! Don't let a man aboard! Keep 'em off! Keep 'em off!'

a perilous voyage. It was hard to board the ship after she had come to anchor just outside the Scot-land light ship and abreast of the High-

land light. Not that any one aboard the big ocean traveler had any objection to re-ceiving visitors. On the contrary, they In Oregon the session is begun also in were only happy to hear once more from the rest of the world. It was necessary to rig a ladder. The only one to be found was several feet too

short to reach to the Gascogne's deck, and shoulders were used on which to rest the In Delaware the situation is somewhat diflewer rounds. The seas kept the frail ladder swinging

to and fro, and it required the greater care not to be launched off into the ocan, but as soon as the reporter's hands reached the lower rail of the Gascogne's deck, a dozen arms were stretched out to assist him, and with a wild cheer of welcome he was pulled over the rail and landed on the eck of the vessel which many had given

he found himself in the main saloon, surrounded by a score of smiling, happyisaged passengers. The reporter was forced to answer a lozen questions before he was allowed to

Story of the Voyage.

Then came the story of the voyage, which has exercised two continents, and which sel said there was no danger and the pas- was gained by short conversations with several of the officers:

Every one evinced the utmost confidence in Captain Bauelon and his assistants. It was rather strange, but of the male paswent to the saloon for the most part and discussed the accident, which it turned out was a break of the piston rod. The beat scon stopped and at length the machinists ing their moncy as calmly as though they were in their own homes, served to make all the others inclined to be restless more at their ease.

> they feel alarmed ashore? Did they give was making for the Azores, he replied: "We were going to the north pole instead." "Did you have enough to eat?" was ask-

"Yes," came the answer from the Gascogne, "we had plenty all the time, and they gave us an especially fine dinner

The passengers all united in saying that they were not alarmed, and had a good time aboard. The ship was out sixteen days in all, and both coal and provisions held out to the end. On Sunday the Gascogne passed the

schoener George A. McFadden, which was reported on Sunday by the Umbria. This would indicate that the Umbria must have just missed seeing the Gascogne and bringing the news of her safety in a day earlier. The Gascogne picked up her pliot from No. 3 pilot boat on Sunday afternoon. On the trip from his boat to the ship he was quite badly frostbitten.

The pilot told the news of the disaster

ger they had been in for sixteen days, were sorely grieved by the sad news, probably the more so by the fact they had almost met the same fate. During the storm last Wednesday and

Thursday the captain gave orders that none of the passengers should be allowed on deck. The hatches were battended lown and except for the intolerable pitching and tossing and the confinement to the saloons and staterooms, the passengers suffered little.

They were all well-behaved and there was nothing that might be called an approach to a paic. Some of the women, of ourse, could not be made to believe that they were not doomed, but their friends of the opposite sex united with the ship's who acted with the greatest coolness and decision in quelling their alarm.

The Captain's Story. The captain of La Gascogne told of the

breaking of the piston briefly. There was no time to go into minute details. He said: "Just at the time the repairs kept below. But not a rope was parted after the repairs. We did not attempt to get under headway for some time. sea was so rough that we could not take the risk. We averaged sixty-two revolu-tions, but after repairs she could only make thirty-five. Later, this was reduced for the sake of safety to thirty. During the storm the passengers were made as comfortable as possible. They could not have been better behaved. We passed the first ship yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. She was an Inman liner bound for Phil-adelphia, and we signaled her, asking her to report us with machinery injured, to notify agents to send tugs to Sandy Hook. piston that was broken was not exactly repaired. It was isolated, and the

others were then used. This was difficult, because the engines are quadruple expansion and the cylinders were tandem. With the old triple-expansion engines it would not have been so difficult to repair, nor would the accident have been so serious." "How about the second delay of twenty-

"That was on account of the after cylinder heating. The worst part was the center being disabled. The steam went

directly from high pressure to quadruple The captain spoke proudly of his ship,

The Gascogne anchored near the whistling buoy on the bar between the two lightships. A moment later the tug Hustler of the Champion Wrecking Company appeared in sight. Tugs to the numof a dozen crowded around, but were cred off, and the Hustler, running ngside, began the task of taking off the cople mails. There were several hundred bags and of matter, and the work was slow.

# TOLD BY A PASSENGER.

## Experience of the Memorable Passage of the Gascogne. NEW YORK, February 12 .- Mr. Edgar

a reporter a graphic story of the voyage. "When we salled out of the bay at Havre, dozen had the ship's log all ready to throw over and did throw several copies aboard the tug.

Some of them went into the sea and some fine that few people were seasick. It looked

day we sailed 407 miles. "On the third day out, January 29, the (Continued on Second Page.)

Republican Leaders Are Anxious Over the Senatorial Contests.

How the Situation in the Senate May Be Affected.

NO SIGNS OF CHANGE

ferent, as there, although there is no immediate prospect that the deadlock will be broken, the legislature has no legal limit and it continues irdefinitely.

elect Senators by vote of the legislature, owing to contests and deadlocks, there is no possibility of their being represented for A haul this side, a push to that side, and two years to come, as the decision of the Senate in the cases of Mantle, Beckwith and Allen, who were prevented in 1893 from taking their seats, will probably deter the governors of Delaware, Idaho and Oregon from attempting to fill the vacancies by appointment. In this event, the republicans will be considerably handlear and in their efforts to bring about a recapped in their efforts to bring about a reorganization of the Senate. When Senator Wilson of Washington arrives the Senate will contain, for the first time in two years, its full quota of eighty-eight members. Of these the democrats will have forty-three, the republicans forty and the populists five, a majority being forty-five. Should all of the three states that are now deadlocked succeed in electing Senators the Senate, ofter the 4th of March, will still contain eighty-eight members, of which the republicans will have forty-three, the democrats thirty-nine and the populists six. If, however, these states should fail to elect, the condition of things two years ago will be repeated, and the Senate will have but eighty-live members, a majority being forty three. The republicans will have forty, the democrats thirty-nine and the populists six. Although the margin between the reby this event the republicans will still be in the plurality by one vote. The populists

will retain their balance of power. Utah Won't Change the Situation. Nor will the situation change after the admission of Utah. On the convening of Congress in December, with Utah represented in the Senate, as is now generally expected, by two republicans, the Senate will stand: Republicans, 42; democrats, 39; populists, 6-a total of eighty-seven, three vacancies still existing. The majority will nder those circumstances be forty-four, or two more than the republican strength. With the vacancies filled, and the total membership increased to its normal num-

majority.

democrats a plurality after December 1 of one vote over the republicans. In the Deadlocked States. The situation in the deadlocked states does not appear to improve. In the case of Mr. Dolph, it is the general opinion that he is beaten beyond any hope, and that every day that he fails to secure a ma-

This result is looked for any day by those who have followed the fight from the beginning, but the opinion is gaining ground

# COL. LIVINGSTON'S RETIREMENT.

Promotions in the Army Made in Con-

Col. L. L. Livingston of the third artillery was placed on the retired list of the army today, by operation of law, on account of age. He is now in command of the post at St. Augustine, Fla. Before going south he was in command of the artiling succeeded Gen. H. C. Gibson in that

His retirement will result in the following promotions: Lieut. Col. Wm. Bainbridge of the third to be coionel, Major E.

# Personal Mention.

Mr. August Koenig and Mr. William Minno of Tundell, S. D., who have been visiting Mr. John B. Hessell of 11011/2 South

Trying to Cut a Passage Through to Norfolk.

The Commissioners Considering Propositions of Tug Men to Open the Channel.

continues to thicken, and it is reported from below that the gorges at Fort Washingston, where the channel is tortuous and narrow, and at Maryland Point were never worse in the history of Potomac ravigation. Harbormaster Sutton and Har-bor Officer Perry returned from Baltimore this afternoon, where they went in search of tugs powerful enough to break up the ice in the Washington and Georgetown channels, with especial reference to that part of the Georgetown channel lying above the Long bridge. Harbormaster Sutton teld the reporter for The Star this after-noon that his mission had not been as successful as he could have wished, and he had returned to report to and consult with the District Commissioners as to the best plan of campaign. He had been, he said,

on the docks at Baltimore since Sunday without finding the kind of craft desired. The Samson was at Boston on charter, but her agent thought she could come down to Washington in time for duty in the ice buckers. The Hercules, one of the salt-water monarchs of the Baltimore harbor, is also out on charter. So is the Pennwood. The Emma, the Vulcan and loats of that class are there, but they are hardly big enough for the work. A proposition is to be made to the harbormaster by a number of local tug men to undertake the contract for ripping up the ice in the harbor. The Norfolk and Washington propeller Norfolk started down stream at 9 o'clock

this morning. Capt. Geoghegan was on the bridge, and with him was Mr. John Callahan, superintendent of the line. The object was to test the ice, and, if possible, force a passage to Norfolk, as at that point the sister ship, Washington, is lying with two hundred tons of freight destined with two hundred tons of freight destined this way. The ice encountered was vefy heavy, and at 1 o'clock the Norfolk had proceeded only as far down as Alexandria. It is thought that she will return to her dock at this city and will give up the at tempt to cut a passage to the bay. The Harry Randall continues iced in at Chapel Point. Skaters are careering over the ice around the docks.

## Local Proposition.

The Commissioners this morning gave a hearing to a number of river men who are interested in the matter of clearing the ice from the river. They took exception to the statement made by Harbormaster Sutton that the boats on the Potomac are not large and heavy enough to clear the chan-nel, and that it would be necessary to bring one or more tugs from Baltimore to do the work.

The steamboat men said that they were abundantly able to supply all the boats that might be needed, and that they could clear away all the obstructions in the channel without delay if they were given the contract. As all their boats are tied up during the freeze they assured the Commissioners that it would be to their interest to get things in running order again quickly and that if there was any delay publicans and a majority will be increased it would not be their fault. For this rea son, too, they said they could do the work more thoroughly and at the same time at less expense than could boats brought round from Baltimore. The Norfolk boats, in their opinion, could be relied upon to soon as possible, but these big boats could not, of course, go into the shallow water above where the chief source of danger lies. . They would agree to make a chan nel as wide and as long as the Commis-sioners might direct. The hearing this morning was rather an informal one, and both sides talked over the matter in general way to see what was the best thing to be done in the premises. Stress was laid upon the imminent danger of a flood if things are allowed to remain as they are and the Commissioners said it was their desire to have such a channel cleared through the ice as would minimize

this danger to the smallest point. In their opinion, the best thing to do would be to make a clear space from a point at the lower end of the Three Sisters down at least as far as the main channel if not below Fort Washington. At the suggestion of the Commissioners, the river men said they would submit two proposi tions for doing the work. One proposition is for the Commissioners to pay a lump sum for clearing out the channel within a specified time. The other is to engage tugs to do the work by the day, and this lid would include the number of tugs and their power, tonnage, draft, etc. The river me withdrew with the understanding that they would return tomorrow and submit bids in

# THE HAWAHAN CABLE.

detail for doing the work.

Strong Opposition to the Appropria-

tion in the House. The appropriation for a Hawaiian cable which was added to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill by the Senate, furnishes material for an interesting controversy between the two houses. There will be a strong opposition in the House to the expenditure of half a million upon the survey and preliminary work, both on the general principle of objection to government aid to enterprises of this character and because of the depieted condition of the treasury. Chairman McCreary of the committee on foreign affairs has stated plainly his objections to the cable project in a recent speech, and the keynote to the democratic policy on Hawaiian ability of a majority against it.

matters has always been uttered by the chairman of the committee. The cable item will command the support of the democrats from the Pacific coast and of the republicans, but there is every prob-The conference committee upon the bill will be unfriendly to the cable amendment. The Senators of the committee will be Plackburn and Brice, democrats, and Hale, republican, and the Representatives, Mc-Creary and Hooker, democrats, and Hitt, republican. Both Blackburn and Brice voted against the amendment in the Senate, but they will be placed in the atti-tude of supporting it in conference, as the instructions given to conferees are to in-sist upon the amendments adopted by their house. They may make a report to the Senate that the conferees are unable to reach an agreement and recommend that the Senate recede from the cable project, but unless the Senate votes to do so they will be practically bound to support it. by the House than the number of those given up by the Senate. In this case the situation is more uncertain because four of the six conferees are likely to be personally in favor of striking out the amend-

# HIS MILITARY SECRETARY.

Although still suffering from the effects

ment, and representatives of both houses

may be disposed to report back recom-

Lient, Gen. Schoffeld Designates Lieut Col. W. M. Wherry.

of the grip Lieutenant General Schofield has resumed his official duties at the War journed without acting on the bill. Department. Under the law the lieutenant general is allowed a military secretary, with the rank of lieutenant colonel of cav-

# IN THREE STATES THE ICE-BOUND POTOMAC IN SECRET SESSION

The House Ways and Means Committee's Meeting Today.

SECRETARY CARLISLE AND THE BONDS

The ice question remains unsettled. It He Tells the Inside History of the Transaction.

TO FORMULATE A PLAN

The session of the committee on ways and means this afternoon to take some action upon the suggestion of the President for authority to issue three per cent gold bonds is the subject of considerable interest in both houses of Congress today. About the first thing which the committee did after assembling was to pass a resolution which enjoined secrecy upon the members of the committee. This action was taken at the request of Secretary Carlisle, who was present on invitation from the committee to enlighten its members upon the inside history of the late bond sale by the President.

The Secretary's Statement. In spite of the resolution of secrecy some of the proceedings of the committee became known on the outside. It was learned that Secretary Carlisle did not lay before the committee, as he was expected to do, the original memorandum of the bond negotiations, but gave the committee a verbal statement from memory of what had taken place. Mr. Reed and the republican members showed a disposition to investigate the late bond issue thoroughly, while it was apparent from Secretary Carlisle's manner that he felt that there were certain features of the transaction which

it was not incumbent upon him to make known to the committee. The most important feature of his statement concerning the latest negotiations for the sale of bonds was that the purchasers of these bonds had pledged themselves as a part of the contract to use their efforts to protect the gold reserve in the treasury and to furnish the government with gold whenever it was needed.

A Favorable Report Probable. There was a feeling among members of Congress this afternoon that the committee might report favorably on a proposithe character of the \$62,000,000 bonds which have just been negotiated to consive at the committee meeting this morning, and the impression was abroad that they would permit Chairman Wilson to report favorably on the President's suggestion, without giving a president's suggestion. what attitude they would assume toward the measure when it came to a vote in the House. The House shows no more disposition to approve the gold bond proposition now than it did last Thursday, when the President's message suggesting it was received with a profound silence in the

House.

Shortly after 1 o'clock the committee took a recess until 3. A subcommittee of five was appointed to formulate a plan. Its members are Wilson. Turner and Bryan, democrats: Payne and Hopkins of Illinois, republicans. Mr. Bryan is a free by the Lincoln Council, National Union, at silver man, and the other two democrats which Henry Watterson will deliver the are supporters of the administration. Mr. McMillin was named as the third member. but as he is not well Mr. Bryan will act in his stead. It is prophesied by members of the committee that a resolution for a gold bond will be framed, but the committee

will not be unanimous in its support. Scnate Finance Committee.

The meeting of the Senate committee on finance today resulted in a decision, by a vote of 6 to 5, to report a measure for the unrestricted coinage of silver on the basis of the provisions of the ninth section of the financial bill introduced by Senator Jones of Arkansas. This section was amended in several particulars, and as agreed upon is as follows: "That from and after the passage of this act the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to receive at any United States mint, from any citizen of the United States, silver bullion of standard fineness, and coin the same into silver dollars of 4121/2 grains each. The seigniorage of said bullion shall | hours. elong to the United States, and shall be the difference between the coinage value thereof and the market price of the bullion in New York on the day the deposit is made, and all expenditures for done under the provisions of this act shall be paid out of said selgniorage; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall deliver to the depositors of such bullion standard silver dollars equal in amount to the price thereof as aforesaid; and whenever the said coins herein provided for shall be received into the treasury, certificates may be issued thereon, in the manner now pro-

vided by law." The vote on the motion to report this section as amended was as follows: Yeas-Voorhees, Harris, Vest, Jones of Arkansas Jones of Nevada and White. Nays-Mc-Pherson, Morrill, Sherman, Allison and Ald-

There was comparatively little discussion of the question after the suggestion for such a report was made, and it soon became apparent that there was an understanding among members of the majority of the committee as to the line of action to be pursued, and they afterward stated that they had held a conference and had agreed upon their course. The republican mem-bers offered no substitute and put no ob-

structions in the way of securing a vote. The Differential Sugar Duty. meeting Friday next for the consideration of the bill removing the differential duty of one-tenth of a cent on sugar imported county, Va.

from bounty-paying countries. Republican members of the committee expressed some surprise at the calling of the meeting today. They had supposed that on account of the indisposition of Senator Voorhees, mittee, there would be no meeting, and they had received assurance to this effect, but Speaking generally, more Senate amend-ments to appropriation bills are agreed to it would appear that after the decision was reached to report a bill, Senator Voorhees was prevailed upon to issue the call, which was not received until early today. As a consequence of this delay some of the rebublican members were late in reaching the committee.

# CAPITOL TOPICS.

Housé Judiciary Committee. Representative Warner of New York appeared before the House judiciary committee today to advocate the bill providing an additional district judge for the southern district of New York. The committee ad-Election of Senators by Direct Vote.

The Senate committee on privileges and elections today decided to report back the alry. General Schofield has conferred this bill introduced by Senator Mitchell of Ore-Carolina avenue southeast, left for their homes last night. Mr. Minno was formerly a member of the legislature of South Daketa.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

Thirty-one fourth-class postmasters were appointed today, twenty-six of which were to fill vacancies caused by death and restricted in the control of the constitutional amendment of the discussion in the committee indicated that there would be three reports, one signed by Messrs.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The standard of the foir terms of the discussion in the committee indicated that there would be three reports, one signed by Messrs.

Newport barracks on leave. His new destignation is wholly honorary and does not require him to visit army however, require him to visit army headquarters at intervals.

by Mr. Daniel, leaving it to the states to determine the matter for themselves.

Income Tax Amendments. The Senate committee on finance today authorized a favorable report on the House concurrent resolution extending the time for making returns under the income tax law from March 1 to April 15, with the following addition: "Be it further resolv ed, that in computing incomes under said act, the amounts necessarily paid for fire

insurance premiums and for ordinary re-pairs upon any real estate shall be deducted from the rents accrued or received from such real estate. "And also resolved, that in computing incomes under said act, the amounts re-ceived as dividends upon the stock of any corporation, company or association shall not be included, in case such dividends are also liable to the tax of 2 per cent upon the

net profits of said corporation, company or association, although such tax may not have been actually paid by said corpora-tion, &c., at the time of making returns by the person, corporation or association receiving such dividends. "Be it further resolved, that no taxpayer shall be required in his or her annual return under said act to answer any inter-

rogatories except as specifically provided in The resolution as amended was afterward reported to the Senate.

To Pay Mr. Ady's Expenses. The Senate committee on privileges and elections today decided to recommend the payment of \$2,000 to J. W. Ady, to meet expenses incurred by him in contesting the eat in the Senate occupied by J. H.

THE INDIAN HEAD COLONY. Telephovic Communication With It

Re-Established. Telephonic communication has been reestablished with the snow-bound colony at the naval proving grounds at Indian Head, and i is learned that Lieut. Mason and his associates are as comfortable as trey can be, shut off from the rest of the world. They have plenty of coal and provisions, with liberty and an ignorance of with this year's state campaigns and conthe doings of the world as their only deprivations. As soon as the river channel is open the tug Triton will make them a visit, with fresh provisions and a supply of newspapers.

GOV. MCKINLEY AT ALBANY. Ohio's Executive the Guest of Gov.

Morton. ALBANY, N. Y., February 12.-Gov. Mc-Kinley of Ohio is in the city, guest of Gov. Morton. A committee from the assembly and senate waited upon Gov. McKinley in the executive chamber and invited him to visit the legislature. The governor accepted. First he visited the senate chammembers and then received them personally, being introduced by Lieut. Gov. Sax-

Patriotic Exercises Held in Illinois Public Schools.

CHICAGO, February 12.-Chicago paid tribute to the memory of Abraham Lincoln tcday, the eighty-sixth anniversary of his birth. The day, as a legal holiday in the state, was fittingly observed by patriotic exercises in the public schools and numerous banquets and social gatherings. All public offices were closed, as were also the stock exchange and the board of trade. The principal event of this evening will be an entertainment at the Auditorium, given

TO EXTEND THE SERVICE. Hamburg-American Steamers to Touch

at Cherbourg. HAMBURG, February 12.-The Hamburg-American steamship line intends to extend its service to France in the coming spring. It has been decided that the company's steamships Augusta Victoria, Fuerst Bismarck, Normannia and Columbia, which now call at Southampton on their voyages between Hamburg and New York, shall call

at Cherbourg after leaving Southampton on their eastward voyages, and before touching at Southampton on their ward voyages. The company has closed : contract with the Western railway of France for a special train of Pullman cars for the conveyance of their passengers between Cherbourg and Paris. are to make the trip in less than sever

TWO VICTORIES FOR WOMEN. Suffragists Win on Votes in Western

Legislatures. SACRAMENTO, Cal., February 12 .- Wo man suffragists have won a victory in the assembly. An amendment to kill the Spencer bill providing for woman suffrage was defeated by a vote of 48 to 23. PHOENIX, Ariz., February 12.—The house has passed, by a two-thirds vote, the

right of woman suffrage in Arizona. Fryorable to the Turks. CONSTANTINOPLE, February 12 .- Advices from Moosh of the 9th instant say the commission inquiring into the Armenian troubles have examined several witnesses, all of whose testimony was fa-

vorable to the Turks. At the conclusion of the evidence of the government witnesses A Leading Educator Dead NASHVILLE, Tenn., February 12 .- Ex-Chancellor L. C. Garland of Vanderbilt University died suddenly today of heart disease. He was eighty-four years of age and for nearly half a century he had been

one of the leading educators of the country. Dr. Garland was a native of Nelson

Fears for Texas Live Stock. GEORGETOWN, Tex., February 12 .- It is now feared the present universal norther steck. The sleet and ice have undoubtedly caused much hardship to live stock, and the loss will be heavy. Reports received up to Saturday last indicated that the cattle on the range passed the winter very well, but since then sleet has come and compli-

cated the situation. Ocean Steamships Arrived. NEW YORK, February 12.-Arrived: Steamers State of California, Glasgow; Westernland, Antwerp.

Nominations by the President. The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: Treasury-Bartholomew Kennedy of Iowa,

to be surveyor of customs for the port of

Des Moines, Iowa. Justice-Gideon D. Brantz of New Mexico, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the territory of New Mexico.

the proof of the pudding is

in the eating. Lesterday's Star contained 34 columns

of advertisements, made up

of 513 separate announces

ments. These advertisers bought publicity-not merely

врасе.

They Are Preparing to Take a More Active Part in Politics.

EFFECT OF THE FINANCIAL QUESTION

The Movement is Rapidly Spreading in All the States.

REPUBLICAN COMFORT

Information coming in from every quarter

gces to show that the business men are preparing to take a deeper and more active nterest in politics within the next two years than ever before in the history of this country. The movement is widespread, and already shows signs of a trained and an aggressive direction. The banker, the manufacturer and the merchant are all in correspondence on the subject, and are apparently agreed among themselves as to what they shall do and how they shall go about it. They have evidently studied the methods of the regular politicians, and resolved to make use of them in carying out their program. They have discovered the value of controlling the primaries, and of attending to the more important commissions in person. They are going to the conventions themselves, instead of permitting lelegations to be made up in the old way of everyday ward workers, and will claim a voice not only in the construction of platforms, but in the nomination of candidates. with this year's state campaigns and con-tinuing through next year's national campaign, there will be a pronounced demon-stration of just how potent the business interests are when brought to bear in a practical way on the shaping of local and national legislation.

The First Movement.

The first movement on this new line is now being executed in Kentucky. An election for state officers will be held there next fall, and at the same time a legislature chosen, which will select a successor to Mr. Blackburn in the Senate. Mr. Blackburn is in the field to succeed himself, and will make his race as an advocate of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. He has expressed himself without reserve on ber, where he made a brief address to the the subject, and his views have awakened much interest throughout the state. He starts on an extended campaigning tour soon after the adjournment of Congress, and before the time for the holding of the nominating convention for state officers, likely to be held in May, he will have de-livered many speeches. The democratic state platform must contain some expression as to silver, and this makes it necesthe question to prepare at once for the engagement. Mr. Blackburn will be on hand, ready for the fray.

> The Business Interests Heard From. Although there are several other aspirants for the Senate, Mr. Blackburn, so far, has heard only from the business interests in the cities and towns throughout the commonwealth. Meetings are being held, resolutions adopted and a very free epression of opinion indulged in through the newspapers. The politicians are not to be permitted to have undisputed sway this time. The question being one of finances and affecting so vitally the affairs of trade, the men who are the most prominent in business circles are coming to the front in, defense, or rather in energetto championship, of the generally accepted business view of the subject. They are arxious to be heard, and are preparing to make themselves heard. They will be at the primaries, and will endeavor to go as lelegates to the state convention, their influence, whether great or small may be put to the very best account. They are as yet proposing no candidates ate, keeping their eyes for the present only on the paramount question of the party platform. But when that is settled, the question of candidates will then engage them, and they will, of course, support the men who may be in closest accord with their policy and the best prepared to give it successful interpretation

before the people on the stump.

In All the States.

There are assurances that this procedure is as rapidly as necessary to be applied in all of the states. The argument is that the issue being at last a business issue, must engage business men in the most effective way. The men with everything at stake cannot afford to content themselves longer with mere formal expressions of opinion. Memorializing Congress, or signing sol-emnly worded communications to Senators and Representatives already elected, is pro-nounced out of date and unprofitable. The thing for business men to do is to go into the fight in an everyday fashion, take a full part in all of the work in hand, and thus, having helped to carry the issue through the early stages, have all the stronger claims to be heard when the time comes for conclusive legislative action.

This demonstration is accepted as distinctly anti-silver. The silver men themselves so regard it. They do not under-value it, although they do not believe it can be made in the end to turn the scale against them. The influence will be greatest, and probably very great, in the cities and towns, and in those eastern states thickly settled, and where the people are dependent upon and consequently much under the control of the manufacturers. But in the west, the northwest and the south, in the planting and the grazing and the mining belts, where aggregate capital is not so powerful, the silver men expect to be able to convince the people that this is but another form of the manipulation of Wall street, and that the interest being manifested by the local business men is at the command of their eastern correspondents, and therefore unindividual and wholly unrepresentative. Moreover, the assertion is made that in many of the western cities and towns this local influence is not to be directed by eastern interests, and will not lend itself to the furtherance of the move-ment. West of St. Louis, the silver men declare, there are very few chambers of commerce or boards of trade or business organizations of any class or credit willing to unite with their eastern correspondents in any scheme for permanently committing the government to a gold policy.

Comfort to the Republicans. The republican leaders, however, take s very different view of the matter. They do not hesitate to pronounce the move-ment one of the most important of recent years. It gives them great comfort. They realize that their task is going to be a diffigult one in the next Congress, but they do not see how they can possibly fail, with the business interests everywhere aroused and in support of the republican volley of sound money. Their belief is that the business influence, when thus organized and exerted, will prove to be irresistible in many localities, and to hold the balance of power in many others. Some of the most famous of old democratic strongholds even may give way before it. The present republican shibboleth, therefore, is: "Business (transfers) - Assistant Engineer is business, and business always wins."

DEADLOCKS REMAIN UNBROKEN

There is more than a little concern felt by the republican leaders of the Senate in regard to the situation in the three states where there are senatorial contests now pending. The result is possible that these states may fail to elect representa-Oregon and Idaho, this danger becomes imminent dally, as the laws in those states fix a limit to the life of the legislatures. In Idaho the legislature begins its sessions January, but continues only for forty days. So the contests in these states are drawing to a close without any prospect, as far as

Should They Fail to Elect. Should the three states mentioned fail to

ber of ninety, the republicans will have forty-five votes, while forty-six will be a So it will be seen that in a measure the election in Utah will have considerable bearing upon the complexion of the next should not be filled, Utah might, by sending two democrats to the Senate, give the

jority in the legislature his chances for uccess become smaller. The difficulty in Oregon is not that the opponents to Mr. Dolph are unable to unite date, but that they have not enough votes yet drawn from his strength to elect a man whom they might choose. It is understood here that the moment enough votes are won from Dolph to give the opposition majority a caucus of his opponents will immediately be held and the candidate chosen. This will unquestionably end the

fight. When that shall occur is now problem, and the time for dissolution of the legislature is drawing very near. The fights in Idaho and Delaware are three-cornered, in each case a third man helding the balance of power and refusing to yield it to either man holding the of the two leading opponents. This especially is true in Idaho, where Clagett, the third man in the race, has enough votes to elect one or the other of the two leaders, Sweet or Shoup. In Delaware this is also true, though not apparent on the face of the returns. The votes that are being cast for Massey, four in number, would not elect Addicks, but would elect Higgins. It is understood, however, Addicks can be elected if he can get Massey's four votes, for then, it is said, he will be able to draw enough strength from Higgins to give him a majority over all.

that there will be no election in Delaware or in Idaho or Oregon.

bridge of the third to be colonel, Major E. B. Williston of the third to be lieutenant colonel, Capt. H. C. Cushing of the fourth to be major, and immediately retired on account of disability; Capt. J. R. Myrick of the third to be major, First Lieut. Wm. Everett of the fourth to be captain of the fourth. First Lieut. H. C. Danes of the third to be captain of the third to be captain of the third. Second Lieut. E. T. Wilson of the third to be first lieutenant of the third, Second Lleut. M. G. Zalinski of the second to be first lieuterant of the fourth artillery. terant of the fourth artillery.